



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/702,196	10/30/2000	Shmuel Shaffer	2705-119	9840

20575 7590 05/17/2004

MARGER JOHNSON & MCCOLLOM PC  
1030 SW MORRISON STREET  
PORTLAND, OR 97205

EXAMINER

DUONG, OANH L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2155

DATE MAILED: 05/17/2004

4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

2

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/702,196

Applicant(s)

SHAFFER ET AL.

Examiner

Oanh L. Duong

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-62 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-62 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

***Claim Objections***

The Declaration filed on 03/02/2004 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to overcome the Ekudden reference.

***Claim Objections***

1. Claim 4 is objected to because of the following informalities: "the packets" in line 3 is insufficient antecedent basis.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-5, 8, 14-16, 24-27, 33-35, 43-47, 49 and 54-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Fujisaki et al (Fujisaki) (US 6,466,574 B1)

Regarding claims 1, 24 and 43, Fujisaki teaches a method comprising:

a first device (i.e., source computer 260S) establishing a connection with a second device (destination computer 260D) through a network (network 130) according to a packet network communication protocol (UDP, col. 5 lines 36-50);

the first device transmitting to the second device original voice data in original packets through the connection (col. 5 lines 38-42);

generating redundant data by replicating the original voice data (col. 4 lines 41-44); and

transmitting the redundant data to the second device (col. 4 lines 44-46).

Regarding claim 33, Fujisaki teaches a retransmitting device for use in a network comprising a first device and a second device and operating according to a packet network communication protocol (Figs. 2-3), comprising a processor configured to:

receive from the first device original voice data in an original packet (col. 5 lines 36-53);

transmit to the second device the original packet (col. 5 lines 36-53);

determine whether a replication flag is set; and if so, generate redundant data by replicating the original voice data (col. 8 line 53-col. 9 line 19), and transmit the redundant data to the second device (col. 4 lines 44-46).

Regarding claims 2 and 44, Fujisaki teaches the first device generates the redundant data (col. 6 lines 28-32).

Regarding claims 3, 25, 34 and 45, Fujisaki teaches the first device transmits at least some of redundant data in additional packets distinct from the original packets (col. 9 lines 43-49).

Regarding claims 4, 26, 35 and 46, Fujisaki teaches the first device imparts at least some of redundant data in the original packets prior to transmitting the packets (col. 14 lines 30-31).

Art Unit: 2155

Regarding claims 5, 27 and 47, Fujisaki teaches determining whether a replication flag is set, and generating the redundant data only if the replication flag is set (col. 8 lines 52-col. 9 line 19).

Regarding claim 8, Fujisaki teaches the first device generates the redundant data (col. 6 lines 28-32).

Regarding claim 49, Fujisaki teaches the first device generates the redundant data (col. 6 lines 28-32).

Regarding claims 14 and 54, Fujisaki teaches a retransmitting device (network access point) that is part of the connection receiving a next one of the original packets, and wherein if the replication flag is set, the retransmitting device generates next redundant data by replicating next original voice data included in the next original packet, and transmits the next redundant data to the second device (col. 13 line 60-col. 14 line 39).

Regarding claims 15 and 55, Fujisaki teaches the retransmitting device transmits the next redundant data in at least one additional packet distinct from the next original packet (col. 9 lines 43-49).

Regarding claims 16 and 56, Fujisaki teaches the retransmitting device imparts at least portion of the next redundant data in a second received original packet (col. 14 lines 30-31).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 6, 10, 17, 30, 36, 48, 51 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujisaki in view of Perreault et al (Perreault) (Us 6,169,728 B1).

Regarding claims 6, 30, 36, 48 and 57, Fujisaki teaches setting the replication flag (col. 8 line 52-col. 9 line 19).

Fujisaki does not explicitly teach monitoring an error rate as claimed.

Perreault, in the field of endeavor, teaches monitoring an error rate of transmitting (e.g., see col. 6 line 48-col.7 line 32 and col. 23 lines1-6). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the monitoring error rate into the system of Fujisaki as taught by Perreault because such monitoring step would provide an error correction upon an error condition that may degrade the quality of data to below certain predetermined acceptance levels, and thereby optimizing overall performance of a the communication system (Perreault, col. 5 lines 41-42)

Regarding claims 10 and 51, Fujisaki does not explicitly teach monitoring an error rate as claimed. However, Perreault teaches monitoring an error rate of transmitting, and if the error rate of transmitting is higher than a threshold rate, setting the replication flag (e.g., see col. 6 line 48-col.7 line 32 and col. 23 lines1-6). Therefore,

Art Unit: 2155

it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the monitoring error rate into the system of Fujisaki as taught by Perreault because such monitoring step would provide an error correction upon an error condition that may degrade the quality of data to below certain predetermined acceptance levels. This would have improved overall system capacity.

Regarding claim 17, Fujisaki does not explicitly teach monitoring an error rate as claimed. However, Perreault teaches monitoring an error rate of transmitting, and if the error rate of transmitting is higher than a threshold rate, setting the replication flag (e.g., see col. 6 line 48-col.7 line 32 and col. 23 lines1-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the monitoring error rate into the system of Fujisaki as taught by Perreault because such monitoring step would provide an error correction upon an error condition that may degrade the quality of data to below certain predetermined acceptance levels. This would have improved overall system capacity.

4. Claims 7 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujisaki in view of Perreault in further view of Pandula (Pandula) (US 5,640,415).

Regarding claims 7 and 29, Fujisaki- Perreault does not explicitly teach securing additional bandwidth.

Pandula, in the same field of endeavor, teaches securing additional bandwidth (col. 3 lines 5-16). Pandula teaches such securing additional bandwidth would enable voice to data to be redundantly retransmitted and thereby providing improved bit error

Art Unit: 2155

performance and guaranteed data (col. 2 lines 5-10). For this reason, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the securing additional bandwidth of Pandula in the process of generating redundant voice data in Fujisaki- Perreault.

5. Claims 9, 21-23, 28, 40-42, 50 and 60-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujisaki in view of Tsunoda (US 6,516,435 B1).

Regarding claims 9, 28, 40, 50, and 60, Fujisaki does not explicitly teach retransmitting device receiving a redundancy request; and in response to the redundancy request, setting the replication flag. However, Tsunoda teaches retransmitting device receiving a redundancy request, and in response to the redundancy request, setting the replication flag (e.g., see col. 24 lines 37-64 and col. 26 lines 22-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the redundant request in Fujisaki as taught by Tsunoda because such redundant request would enable the lost packets to be retransmitted. Thus, reliability of the transmission would be guaranteed

Regarding claim 21, Fujisaki does not explicitly teach retransmitting device receiving a redundancy request; and in response to the redundancy request, setting the replication flag. However, Tsunoda teaches retransmitting device receiving a redundancy request, and in response to the redundancy request, setting the replication flag (e.g., see col. 24 lines 37-64 and col. 26 lines 22-49). Therefore, it would have been



obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the redundant request in Fujisaki as taught by Tsunoda because such redundant request would enable the lost packets to be retransmitted. Thus, reliability of the transmission would be guaranteed

Regarding claims 22, 23, 41, 42, 61 and 62, Tsunoda teaches the redundancy request is issued from the first/second device (e.g., see col. 24 lines 53-64).

6. Claims 11, 12, 18, 19, 31, 32, 37, 38, 52, 53, 58 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujisaki in view of Dedrick (US 5,754,787).

Regarding claims 11, 31, 32, 37, 52 and 58, Fujisaki does not explicitly teach the first device transmits the original voice data through an associated first modem, and wherein the method further comprises determining a surplus bandwidth capacity of the first modem; and setting replication flag if the surplus bandwidth capacity is higher than a threshold. However, Dedrick teaches the first device transmits the original voice data through an associated first modem (e.g., see col. 12 lines 45-52), and wherein the method further comprises determining a surplus bandwidth capacity of the first modem, and setting replication flag if the surplus bandwidth capacity is higher than a threshold (e.g., see col. 12 lines 38-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine determining surplus bandwidth capacity of the modem in Fujisaki as taught by Dedrick because such bandwidth capacity determination would ensure enough free bandwidth to provide high

quality transmission of data. This would have increased the value of existing electronic distribution networks (Dedrick, col. 2 lines41-42).

Regarding claim 12, 38, 53 and 59, Fujisaki teaches generating the redundant data (e.g., see page 2 paragraph 13). Fujisaki does not explicitly teach determined surplus bandwidth capacity. However, Dedrick teaches the determined surplus bandwidth capacity (e.g., see col. 12 lines 38-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the determined surplus bandwidth capacity in Fujisaki as taught by Dedrick because such the determined surplus bandwidth capacity would ensure enough free bandwidth to provide high quality transmission of data. This would have increased the value of existing electronic distribution networks (Dedrick, col. 2 lines41-42).

Regarding claim 18, Fujisaki does not explicitly teach determining a surplus network bandwidth for transmitting the redundant data, and setting the replication flag if the surplus network bandwidth is higher than a threshold. However, Dedrick teaches, determining a surplus network bandwidth for transmitting the redundant data, and setting the replication flag if the surplus network bandwidth is higher than a threshold (e.g., see col. 12 lines 38-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the determined surplus network bandwidth in Fujisaki as taught by Dedrick because such network bandwidth determination would ensure enough free bandwidth to provide high quality transmission of data. This would have increased the value of existing electronic distribution networks (Dedrick, col. 2 lines41-42).

Regarding claim 19, Fujisaki teaches generating the redundant data (e.g., see page 2 paragraph 13). Fujisaki does not explicitly teach determined surplus network bandwidth. However, Dedrick teaches the determined surplus network bandwidth (e.g., see col. 12 lines 38-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the determined surplus network bandwidth in Fujisaki as taught by Dedrick because such the determined surplus network bandwidth would ensure enough free bandwidth to provide high quality transmission of data. This would have increased the value of existing electronic distribution networks (Dedrick, col. 2 lines 41-42).

7. Claims 13, 20 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujisaki in view of Dedrick (US 5,754,787) in further view of Sidhu et al (Sidhu) (US 6,366,959).

Regarding claims 13 and 39, Fujisaki and Dedrick does not explicitly teach inputting a size of a jitter buffer; and setting a redundancy for generating the redundant data in accordance with the inputted jitter buffer size. However, Sidhu teaches inputting a size of a jitter buffer; and setting a redundancy for generating the redundant data in accordance with the inputted jitter buffer size (e.g., see col. 20 lines 22-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the jitter buffer size in the combination of teachings of Fujisaki and Dedrick as taught by Sidhu because it was conventionally deployed in the art to maximize the quality of data stream for each of particular real time data application.


Regarding claim 20, the combination of teachings of Fujisaki and Dedrick does not explicitly teach inputting a size of a jitter buffer; and setting a redundancy for generating the redundant data in accordance with the inputted jitter buffer size. However, Sidhu teaches inputting a size of a jitter buffer; and setting a redundancy for generating the redundant data in accordance with the inputted jitter buffer size (e.g., see col. 20 lines 22-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the jitter buffer size in the combination of teachings of Fujisaki and Dedrick as taught by Sidhu because it was conventionally deployed in the art to maximize the quality of data stream for each of particular real time data application.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Oanh L. Duong whose telephone number is (703) 305-0295. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday, 8:00AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam can be reached on (703) 308-6662. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

O.D  
May 6, 2004

  
**PATRICE WINDER**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**